Never Content

Some people are never content with anything. They will not find exactly what they want even in heaven, if they know some one is there ahead of them. For instance, some are great sufferers from neuraigia. Friends have told them what is best and certain to cure them. Not con-tent with what is said, they suffer on. Pain ravages and devastates the system, and leaves it a barren waste. St. Jacobs Oll has cured thousands. Just try it.

A woman's heart is a small affair, but it has upset the biggest men that ever adorned this world.

No Klondike for Me!

Thus says E. Walters, Le Raysville, Pa., who grew (sworn to) 252 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25,200 bushels en 100 acres at 80c a bushel equals \$7,560. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays \$400 in gold for best mane for his 17-inch corn and oats prodigy. You can win. Seed potatoes \$1.50 a Bbl. SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CTS. IN STAMPS o John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. and get free their seed catalogue, and li farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth \$10, to get a start. A. C. C

There are people who know what has become of every cent they ever had.

America's Greatest Medicine

Greatest, Because in cases of Dyspepsia it has a touch like magic, which just hits on account of the boards. the spot, brings relief to the sufferer, stomach as no other medicine does.

Dyspepsia and Liver Trouble

"For many years I suffered almost constantly with dyspepsia complicated with liver complaint. I tried first one thing and then another and sometimes resorted to regular medical treatment, but derived no substantial benefit. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills and concluded to give them a trial, and they effected a permanent cure." F. CHOATES, 111 W. Bouleward, New York, N. Y. Remember



BATTLE WITH A SNAKE.

A Florida Story Related by the Chicago Chronicle.

Mrs. Byron Brown, who lives over in the West End settlement, five miles from Ocala, Fla., had an exciting set-to with a huge snake the other day that has made her a great reputation as a brave woman. She has a fine lot of poultry. She never gives a chicken away, kills one or sells one, much to the disgust of her husband, who is a practical man, and wants to see some money come in for the big outlay in getting the fowls.

The other day while Mrs. Brown was in the house cooking some eggs for her husband's dinner she heard a terrible commotion in the hen yard. Running outshesaw a huge snake devouring one of her pet chickens. She stood struck dumb with horror and pain-she was from Boston-and then her Yankee blood was roused and she determined that the "sarpint" should pay for his meal. Catching up a blg stick, she struck at the snake, but missed, and the next moment the snake flew at her. She nimbly jumped aside and it missed her dress by an inch. Turning tail the reptile sought safety in flight. Gliding down by the fence, it sought a big knot hole and started to get out. As its folds disappeared through the hole Mrs. Brown was seized by a brilliant idea. Jumping forward she selzed its tail and began pulling back. The snake thrashed vigorously, but couldn't strike back

Mrs. Brown was struck by another and gives tone and strength to the brilliant idea. With an adroitness peculiar to women she tied the snake's tall in a double bow knot. Then slipping a big wedge of wood right behind It she drove a stake through the loops so the snake couldn't get back. Then going up to the other side she sought to kill the reptile. But his angry hiss and threatening look were too much for her. She ran into the house and came out with the eggs that had been boiling all this time, and were sizzling with heat. Getting the reptile excited she threw an egg. The snake struck at it in anger and madly swallowed it. Two or three more followed in rapid succession, the infuriated reptile swallowing every one as it came along. At the fourth one the snake seemed to think it bad had enough of this red-hot kind of food and wildly thrashed about trying to get free. Soon one of the eggs came through its under side, having burned its way through the snake's body. Then another and another followed until all were on the ground and a dying snake

lay there. Mrs. Brown then waxed brave, and, getting a pine wood knot, pounded the reptile's head into bits. It measured 9 feet 51/4 inches long and was 10 inches around the middle. She saved the eggs and her husband remarked that day at dinner that she had "allowed the eggs to get pretty hard," whereat Mrs. Brown smiled.

Echoes. In a cave in the Pantheon, at Rome. the guide, by striking the flap of his enough water to be continually moist, coat, makes a noise equal to a twelve while at the same time permitting the pound cannon's report. The singular air to circulate through the vessel. This ity is noticed, in a lesser degree, in the land, a cat or dog thrown in will make Monthly. a screaming echo, lasting some minutes. Fingal's cave, on the isle of Staffa, has also an abnormally devel oped echo.

FOR DUTY OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

Lightship No. 69 to Constantly Patrol the Dangerous Diamond Shoals.

From the day that the ploneers from old England settled Jamestown to the present time Hatteras inlet and Cape Hatteras have been looked upon with superstitious horror by seamen . No point on the Atlantic seaboard is or ever has been as fatal to shipping or the lives of the men who go to sea in ships. The natural dangers arising from sunken reefs and treacherous sands have been augmented by the frequency of flerce storms along that portion of the coast. It has been so customary for vessels to strike heavy weather and heavier seas while passing Hatteras that every shipmaster who must sall by it always prepares for a bad time of it. The authorities have striven for many years to provide some means by which the casualties might be reduced. It looks as if they had finally succeeded. It is the steam lightship, known as No. 69, which will go into commission off Diamond shoal. Diamond shoal is the graveyard of the seas of the western continent. More hapless vessels have foundered and bee noounded to bits on its reefs than on any other reef in the Atlantic, on the western side. It projects out from Cape Hatteras seven miles into the ocean. Efforts to build stationary lights there have failed. Seventy-five thousand dollars was dropped into the ocean in the effort to sink a caisson there which would withstand the force of the seas. The money is there, but the calsson would not stay sunken. The attempts to build a skeleton house for this dangerous reef have never been.

deemed practical, and the necessity of putting in a lightship was enforced by the floating off of the calsson. Hence the genesis of this lightship. No. 69 will be on constant duty at Diamond shoal. She will anchor in still weather and rely on her powerful screw to maintain her position during the gales which sweep ber station. She is equipped with exceptionally powerful engines and screw, set up for this express purpose. She is a sister to lightship No. 68, now on duty at Fire Island, in New York harbor. No. 69 will show disappearing lights of 600candle power from her two stout masts. A fourteen-inch chime whistle

will also be provided with a large bell. Raising Ferns.

will sound in foggy weather, and she

It is not generally known that our native ferns can be readily raised from the spores-those little dust-like products that are found in great abundance on the under surface of many fronds. A good method is to fill a pot with any ordinary good garden soll, three-fourths the depth, the remaining one-fourth to be filled with brick broken to about the size of peas or beans. This pot can be sunk in a vessel of water to about one half the depth of the pot. On the broken brick spors can then be sown, and the vessel placed in a comparatively shady spot. The brick will absorb

PRACTICAL SHEEP MUSBANDRY.

lamb.

good food, and they will well reward the care.

Don't crowd the sheep too much. Ten square feet is ample room in a stable or pen. The sheep will move about conveniently with this allowance of room. Give plenty of dry litter in the pens

than leaves from a wood lot for this York World. use. It is the natural bed of a sheep. And it makes the very finest and richest manure.

Keep the floor of the sheep pens dry, it may be a foot deep in litter and manure, but if it is dry and sprinkled well with plaster-the common land plaster known as gypsum-finely ground; this will keep the floor free from odor.

Some odor is unpreventable in a sheep pen. It may be due to the large natural perspiration from the sheep, caused by the warmth of the fleece, but care is to be observed that it is not due to a lot of fermenting manure under the feet.

When sheep are seen to be biting themselves, look or ticks. If it can be got, a little buttermilk poured down the flanks will kill these pests, or a small quantity of some good dip may be used for this purpose. Get rid of every tick before the lambs are due or these will suffer.

When clover or alfalfa hay is made it is a good plan to scatter a pound or two of salt upon it. It will be absorbed by the hay on its first exposure to damp air. It is best used in this way when the hay is put into the barn, and it prevents mildew if the hay is rather too moist.

While sulphur is an important element in the food of a flock. It must not be thought that it is to be given in its raw condition, in which it is not food. but an active purgative. Feed clover hay, alfalfa, turnips, cabbages and such foods as contain this element in a digestible and nutritious form.

Sweating, especially after exposure to rain will loosen the wool by causing an inflammatory condition of the skin. When wool is falling off it is too late to of fields, where they have stopped to save it. Any red spots on the skin, or such irritation as will cause the sheep to rub themselves and tear the fleece, should be attended to without delay.

A chilled lamb will be quickly revived by a warm bath and half a tea- are able to fly well." spoonful of gin in a little hot water given by a spoon. The Scotch shepherds have small cabins for this use. and the lamb hospital-a closed van on wheels-is an excellent thing to have on the range. More than this, it is indispensable.

The fleece will be a telltale against the shepherd by and by, recording every neglect by a weak spot in the fibre, and this will lessen the value of the fleece when it is marketed. Don't

has been set up in the open air, in the center of a greensward, some distance Let the flocks have plenty of fresh from the house, in a place known as air, good, pure water, drawn from a "The Half Moon," on account of the well, and fresh as it is drawn, and form of surrounding trees and shrubs. It is close to the spacious gymnasium and covered tennis courts recently erected at great cost. The table has been so arranged as to present the appearance of a growing tree cut off at the stump. It is supported by two iron Less may do, but not for ewes with girders, and two thick copper bands have been placed around it. The wager dinner to forty guests cannot be givand stables. There is nothing better en on the table until summer,-New

The Prolific Life of Alaska.

"Nowhere on my travels so far have I seen so much warm blooded, rejoicing life as in the grand arctic reservation, by so many regarded as desolate. says a writer in the Atlantic Magazine. "Not only are there whales in abundance along the shores and innumerable seals, walruses and white bears, but great herds of fat reindeer on the tundras, and wild sheep, foxes. hares, lemmings, whistling marmots and birds. Perhaps more birds are born here than in any other region of equal extent on the continent.

'Not only do strong winged hawks. eagles and waterfowl, to whom the length of the continent is only a pleasant excursion, come here every summer in great numbers, but also many short winged warblers, thrushes and finches to rear their young in safety, re-enforce the plant bloom with their plumage and sweeten the wilderness with song, flying all the way, some of them, from Florida, Mexico and Central America. In thus coming so far north they are only coming home, for they were born here and only go south to spend the winter months as New Englanders go to Florida. Sweet voiced troubadours. they sing in orange groves and vine clad magnolia woods in winter, in thickets of dwarf birch and alder in summer and sing and chatter more or less all the way back and forth keeping the whole country glad.

"Oftentimes in New England, just as the last snow patches are melting and the sap in the maples begins to flow, the blessed wanderers may be heard about orchards and the edges glean a scanty meal, not tarrying long. knowing they have far to go. Tracing the footsteps of spring, they arrive in their tundra homes in June or July and set out on their return journeys in September or as soon as their families

Paper Matches.

The days of the old-fashioned wooden match are said to be numbered Matches are to be made of paper. By a new process the paper is cut in strips about half an inch wide. These arc drawn through and saturated with a flame producing material. They are then rolled into tubes and cut the length of ordinary matches and dipped in the phosphorous to form the head which is lighted by striking in the and as a rule he attends to his business same fashion as the ordinary wooden won't find it out. This is his business. match. It is predicted that the match making industry will be entirely revolutionized by this new method. The matches are very much lighter, and cur to mind that an earmark with a are thought to be more reliable than number on it, and a record of the time the old sort. Paper of various kinds of service of the ewe, may be exceed- will be employed, that made from wood ingly useful, especially as regards the pulp being better adapted for this pur-

COLOR IN ANIMALS.

Food a Great Factor in Causing Changes or Modification in Hues.

Observation and experiment go to show how large an influence food has in determining the color of animais. Everybody knows how easily the color of a yellow canary may be altered to an orange red by mixing cayenne pepper with its food, though it is true that the color change may be produced only in very young birds whose feathers are . not completely matured. It is also a matter of experiment that all varieties of canaries are not equally susceptible to the influence of the pepper, and it is a very curious fact that if the pigment that causes the red color of the pepper be mixed with the food of the birds, without the other constituents, yellow colored canaries are not in the slightest degree affected by it, while brown feathers of yellow birds become distinctly lighter in hue.

Here is another interesting experiment: The large tortoise-shell butterfly normally feeds upon the leaves of the elm, while the small tortoise-shell is addicted to nettles, but when some imagoes of the large tortoise-shell were bred from caterpillars that had been found upon nettles they showed a wonderful similarity to the smaller species, though the color was nearer to that of the larger. Quite in the same line is the observation that the thorn moth exhibits variations in color according as the larva is fed upon oak, hawthorn, lime or lilac. Many other experiments have shown a similar efect of food in modifying or completey changing the color of animals.

Among changes of color that are most perplexing, if one would refer their cause to utility only, is that of the gull, which is blue and white, and is therefore generally allowed to be of protective value. But for the first three years of their lives several common species of gull have a brownish, speckled plumage, which is totally unlike that of the older birds, on which "If one fact Mr. Beddard remarks: color be advantageous, the other must be the reverse, and three years is either a considerable period or it is not long enough."

Another perplexing part of the subect is the color of deep-sea animals. It is an established fact that marine animals can and do live at the enormous depth of more than five miles below the surface of the water. It is also certain that the sunlight does not penetrate to that depth, so that the animals that exist there exist in more than midnight darkness. Yet the fact is that brilliant colorations are generally found in them. Of what use can it be?" It is true, indeed, that there may be phosphorescent light emitted by the animals themselves; and of this there are many evidences; but though the deep-sea fish may be guided to its prey by a series of natural "bull's eye" anterns, the color of its prey could have no protective effect, but exactly the reverse .- Our Animal Friends.



shop is the ticket.

combination of moisture and damp air Mammoth cave in Kentucky. In the is all that is necessary to have the fern cave of Smellin, near Viborg, in Fin spores germinate freely .-- Meehan's Mr. Hardegg Hugs a Job.

Some of the consular offices of the United States have been held by the same men for twenty years, and Mr. The one redeeming feature of a pawn. Hardegg has been consul in Syris for twenty-six years.

think for a moment that the buyer and as a rule he attends to his business with a sharp eye. At this season it will doubtless oc-

forward ones. In distributing the ewes pose. in the pens it will be well to sort them out by the number of the mark, so that

the time of lambing will be known. If any sheep are coughing it may be A curious instance of the effect of cus.

useful for the ordinary stock sheep, even for this, and a change from meal lar puffs and undulations. to oats, or, better, oats and peas in

equal parts, every week alternately, will be advisable.

try to make up for short rations by and by.-American Sheep Breeder.

He Lives on Herbs and Eggs.

nearly 70 years of age, but enjoys ro- At the age of eighty-three years, Josis to rise early and write till 11 o'clock. tery with intent to kill. After luncheon he goes to a library. The squire is a justice of the peace where he reads all the newspapers. He and is one of the pioneer citizens of declares that the hardest work he ever the city. About two months ago he does is the reading up of travels in was admitted to practice law, and he order to write his wonderful stories, for has just had his first case in criminal strange to say, he has himself trav- law in the police court. eled but little. The writing of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" was begun at the instigation of George. Sand. His books have been translated into many languages, including Jap-

don for a tour of some weeks on the and possibly extend his journey to young locusts were destroyed. Cairo. Before leaving Cliveden, he saw placed in a permanent position the gigantic table made from a cross

section of a California redwood tree, ats is worth more than a diamond of large enough to seat forty persons. It | the same size and weight.

A Bobbing Wind.

an indication of throat worms. Get rid the shape of the ground upon the wind of these at the earliest moment. It blowing over it was recently noted by will save some lamos by and by from M. Batut as he was experimenting with the fatal paper skin, due to the pres- kites in France. When a north wind ence in the throat of the small thread floated the kite the latter kept its balworms, which prevents full breathing ance easily, but when the wind came by reason of their gathering in the air from the south or southeast the kite passages in bunches enveloped in mu- pitched and bobbed in a very irregular manner. The explanation was furnish-Do not overfeed with grain. A little ed by the character of the surface over corn and less o'l meal will be found which the wind had passed. Coming from the north it had a plain country but when feeding for market a full ra- to blow over, but coming from the tion may be given. Four ounces of the south and southeast it passed across oil meal will be sufficient for a day, broken hills, which set it into irregu-

A Big Strawberry Farm.

Two miles west of Van Buren is the It is too late to feed the ewes after "syndicate" fruit farm, probably the the lambs have come. The feeding for largest strawberry farm in the United well mied udders should be done now. States. At the time of the organization but in safe moderation. Short feed now but forty acres had been cleared and cannot be made up by and by with over put in cultivation, the remainder of the feed of grain when the ewes' udders tract being covered with timber of a have been formed by half rations for heavy growth. To-day there are 175 light milking. It is economy to feed acres of land set to strawberries that reasonably well new, and a waste to are expected to yield 15,000 crates of strawberries the first season, which, at last season's prices, will return to the investors \$27,300.

The great romancer, Jules Verne, is His First Client at the Age of Eighty-Three.

bast health and spirits, living on a eph P. Elliott defended his first client dist of eggs and heros in Amiens, in court at Evansville, Ind., the other France. He has written six books morning. He was John Richardson, more than he is years old. His habit colored, charged with assault and bat-

Thousands of Bushels of Locusts.

The war that was waged against locusts in defence of the crops and vineyards in Algeria last year is described as having been extensive as well as ing had been entirely restored. very successful. Lines of defence 322 miles in aggregate length were con-William Waldorf Astor has left Lon- structed, and in the ditches placed to receive the pests as they fell from the continent. He purposes to visit Rome, barriers more than 270,000 bushels. of gestion.

> Rubics vs. Diamonds. A fine ruby of more than three kar

Coffee as a Medicine.

It is said that the first use of coffee by man was made by the prior of a convent. He was told by a goatherd of the exciting effects of the berries when eaten by his goats; so he thought he would try them and see if he could not keep his monks awake during what should have been their vigils. He succeeded admirably, and brought coffee into the way of earning its worldwide reputation. The most active principle of coffee is caffein; it contains also certain oils, which, no doubt, has a share in its action. Many years ago a claim was made that green, or unroasted berries, had a great value in liver and kidney troubles. One enthusiast prefers a mixture of two parts Mocha and one part Martinique and Isle de Bourbon cof-He puts about three drachms of fee. this in a tumbler of cold water and lets them strain and infuse over night. The next morning, after straining, the infusion is taken on an empty stomach the first thing after getting up. This medical authority cites many cases of kidney and liver colics, diabetes, nervous headaches, etc., which though rebellious in all other treatment for years, soon yielded to the green coffee infusion. The remedy is a very simple one and well worthy of a trial. Another use of coffee medicinally is in nausea and retching. For that purpose a strong infusion is made of the berries which have been ground and roasted, and it is sipped while very

Wheat is Always Growing. _

hot.

Wheat is grown all over the world, in the southern as well as in the northern hemisphere, and, as the winter of the southern half of the world occurs when we have our summer, the Chilians and Australians are sowing and reaping wheat while the northern hemisphere is wrapped in snow. In so many countries is wheat grown and under such diverse conditions that there is no month in the year during which wheat sowing or a wheat harvest is not going on in some part of the world.

Dealness Cured by Telephane.

N. Strine of Columbia, whose hearing has been affected for a number of years, was using the telephone during a heavy thunder storm. He received a shock over the wire, causing intense pain in his ear. When the pain ceased he was surprised to find that his hear-

It has always been claimed by physicians that deafness is one of the most obstinate afflictions to treat successfully, and here may be a practical sug-

A man was recently convicted in England of having enlisted in fifteen places, decamping each time with ad. vance money. England loses about \$500,000 a year from such operations.

A Total Disability Claim of \$1,650 Paid to a Man who was Afterward Cured.

The Monitor, a newspaper published at mide to take solid food. The doctors called *nen'*. Indeed I am in even beller health than the discovered the discovered the discovered is and all said he when I gave you the first interview." "Do you still attribute your cure to the

ticle appeared, and have just now published health.

this case two years ago, and published it at length, which now seems, owing to the cure of it, to be a miracle. The facts were so remarkable that many people doubted the truth of them. They said: "It is too re-markable; it cannot possibly be true; the paper is mistaken, and the man, although he may think himself cured, will soon re-siloo, the Monitor determined to find out definitely whether the facts were as stated and whether the man would really stay cured. They accordingly kept a close watch or the case for two years after the first use of a state and the billessness gave way to rice appeared, and have just now published

another article about it in which the original The above is the substance of the first onesay, in the face of such testimony, that

Such is the history of one of the most re-markable cases of modern times. Can any



reports dre completely verified, the cure is per-manend, and they publish a fac simile of the speciation for \$1650.00 around of total disa-bility claim paid by them to Mr. Petch. The first account stated that the patient (see address below) had been a paralytic for five years, that there was such a totat a pia ran full length could not be feit; that a pia ran full length could not be feit; that we years the was not drossed; furthermore that he was boated, was for that reason plete as to affect the face and prevented him from opening his mouth sufficient?

anese and Arabic. Astor,s Big Table.